



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

During the months of January and February, 1910, 346 cases of typhoid fever were reported at Tokio.

During the year ended December 31, 1909, the health office of Yokohama received 305,825 rats, which were microscopically examined.

KOBE—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith reports, March 10:

Week ended March 5. Supplemental bills of health issued to 4 steamships; members of crews inspected, 294; steerage passengers bathed, 4 (effects disinfected); pieces of baggage steamed, 13; pieces of bedding steamed, 8; manifests viséed for 42,320 pieces of freight, amounting to 4,097 tons; 1 case of personal effects disinfected with formalin. Four emigrants by steamship *Chicago Maru* for Tacoma inspected and passed. The emigrants had been 7 days in quarantine detention.

JAVA.

Cholera in District of Samarang.

Consul Rairden reports, February 28:

Cholera has appeared among the natives in the district of Samarang. During the week ended February 26 there were about 20 cases, with 15 deaths.

MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington, October 9-14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports, April 4, that no case of yellow fever and no death from the said disease were registered in the Mexican Republic during the week ended April 2, and that the prophylactic measures reported under date of September 28, 1908, continue to be carried out.

COATZACOALCOS—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, March 31:

Week ended March 28. Vessels inspected, March 25, steamship *Montevideo* for New York, Veracruz, and Habana; March 26, steamship *Meltonian* for a port in the United States and with 11 passengers for Mexican ports; March 27, steamship *Californian* for Delaware Breakwater; March 28, steamship *Cayo Soto* for a port in the United States via Veracruz and Tampico.

PERU.

CALLAO—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Castro-Gutierrez reports, March 24:

Week ended March 5. One vessel with a crew of 85 and 50 cabin and 1 steerage passenger was fumigated. Week ended March 12. Two vessels having an aggregate personnel of 223 in crew and 94 cabin and 42 steerage passengers were fumigated.